

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.15

January 5, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 59, 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 94, 79

January 5, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 67, 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 77, 65

2817 晚十二月一十年寅甲

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1915.

二月五 日 正 庚 申

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\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

NOTIFICATION TO WASHINGTON CONCERNING COPPER.

French Make Good Progress in Alsace.

GERMANS ADMIT THE LOSS OF STEINBACH.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Copper as Contraband: A British Notification.

Jan. 4, 6.25 p.m.
Reuter's Washington correspondent says the British Embassy has notified that copper shipped before it was declared contraband would, if seized, be paid for or released. No cargoes to Italy had been detained at Gibraltar since December 4.

The Case of Rubber.

Negotiations are proceeding in London to remove the embargo on rubber.

A German Admission.

Jan. 4, 3.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a Berlin communique admits that the French have taken Steinbach (in Alsace), despite severe German resistance.

German Reserves Shelled.

Jan. 4, 5.5 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—
From the sea to the Oise the day has been quiet and wet. There have been some artillery duels, and our heavy guns opposite Noulette silenced the German batteries.
There has been particularly violent cannonading in the Aisne and Champagne regions. Our batteries maintained their superiority and violently shelled the enemy's reserves.

Progress in Alsace.

The communique also states:—French progress in Upper Alsace was again marked. We yesterday occupied the neighbourhood of a church at Steinbach and a cemetery.

We also, in the region of Perthes, seized several points d'appui. There has been intermittent cannonading from Argonne to the Meuse.

Our troops unsuccessfully attempted to carry Boureuilles. Our progress was continued in Bois le Pretre. We carried an important height westward of Cernay, and repulsed a counter attack.

Latest French Reports.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Paris, Jan. 3, 6.25 a.m.
We maintained our positions everywhere, notably to the north of the Lys, La Grurie wood and in the Thann district.
We progressed in the vicinity of Albert, 500 metres, and also near Perthes-les-Hurlus, 300 metres.

In Argonne and the Vosges we made a slight advance. Our heavy artillery destroyed the enemy's earthworks on Louvent plateau.

In the Aisne region, infantry fighting prevailed in the vicinity of Beausjour, where we inflicted very heavy losses on the Germans. We bombarded a German military train at Altkirch.

The relaxation of our offensive was due chiefly to ceaseless rains, which turned the ground into a quagmire, rendering it quite impossible to continue operations.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Official Telegrams from French Government, via Peking.)

Circular No. 122 states:—On the 2nd, north of the Lys, the Germans only showed slight activity, except in the Zonnebeke region, where they bombarded our positions.

Artillery fighting prevailed in the Albert and Roye regions. French batteries destroyed several trenches and a barricade on the Albert-Peronne road, also a German commanding post at Mouchy.

French infantry progressed 500 metres in the vicinity of La Boisselle.

Lively artillery fighting prevailed east and west of Craonne. The French exploded two mine furnaces in the Rheims sector and progressed 300 metres in the vicinity of Perthes-les-Hurlus and 300 metres near Beausjour. In La Grurie wood, the Germans sustained very heavy losses.

Rain and bad weather prevailing in the Verdun region and also on the heights of the Meuse, only allowed of an artillery duel, in the course of which the Germans continued to bombard villages situated in the French lines.

The French destroyed, in the vicinity of Marcheville, a block-house, and added 50 metres to their previous gains, obtained on December 27, in Bouchot wood.

East of Woivre, the French progress was limited to Le Pretre wood. The French maintained their previous progress in the Thann region. They bombarded a German military train at Altkirch station, and destroyed several points on the Carspach and Dierspach Railway, south-west of Altkirch.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page, they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

France's Financial Stability.

The following official telegram from the French Government has been sent through Peking to the French Consul-General in Hongkong:—

Jan. 3.
The leading French banking establishments have, of their own accord, given up, from the first of January, the benefit of the moratorium, and will henceforth pay on demand the whole of their deposits and current accounts. This measure enables considerable sums of money to be again put into general circulation, and proves clearly that, although the war has already lasted five months and the country's forces are in close co-operation, France's economic situation, far from being endangered is, on the contrary, on a most healthy basis.

This measure shows in a striking manner France's financial prosperity. The country, although being deprived temporarily of nearly all its resources, has, nevertheless, without having had recourse to the publicity usually attending public subscriptions, covered the National Treasury Bonds for a sum exceeding two milliard francs (\$80,000,000).

German Attacks Repulsed.

Jan. 4, 5.15 a.m.
The latest official report from Petrograd says:—
A severe artillery engagement is proceeding along the whole front on the left bank of the Vistula.

The German attempts to advance at various points on the Bzura front have been unsuccessful.

The enemy, discovered crossing the Bzura early on Saturday morning, was attacked with the bayonet. The few survivors surrendered. Also, desperate all-night fighting took place on Friday, north-east of Rawa, ending in the dislodgement of the Germans from a portion of the trenches which they had previously captured.

A German brigade on Saturday afternoon attacked a position north-east of Bolimoff and was repulsed with heavy loss.

The enemy's attacks near Volvino, south of the Vistula, were also repulsed.

We are advancing successfully on the Usok and Rostoye passes in the Carpathians, and the fleeing Austrians are abandoning prisoners and mitrailleuses.

Turks Completely Out-Generalled.

Jan. 4, 12.20 p.m.
A Petrograd official communique reports that the fighting at Sarykamysh has now turned to our advantage.

We have captured almost the whole of the Fiftieth Turkish Infantry, including the commander and fifteen officers of high rank, with six mountain guns and fourteen protected quick-firers. We also took five thousand Turks, forty officers and several surgeons.

We followed up our advantage and seized some of the enemy's positions, where we captured another three quick-firers and over seven hundred prisoners.

We swept round the Turkish force elsewhere, and took four mountain guns.

The troops are fighting under exceptional conditions, there being deep snow on the ground.

9 MORE V.C.s.

Honour for Two Dead Officers.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to the under-mentioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men, for conspicuous bravery while serving with the Expeditionary Forces:—

No. 7753 Lance-Corporal William Fuller, 2nd Battalion, The Welsh Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry on September 14, near Chivy on the Aisne, by advancing about 100 yards to pick up Captain Haggard, who was mortally wounded, and carrying him back to cover under very heavy rifle and machine gun fire.

13814 Private Sidney Frank Godley, 4th Battalion The Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment.

For coolness and gallantry in fighting his machine gun under a hot fire for two hours after he had been wounded at Mons on August 23.

69980 Driver Job Henry Charles Drain, 37th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

71787 Driver Frederick Lake, 37th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

At Le Cateau on August 26, as volunteers, helping to save guns under fire from hostile infantry who were 100 yards away.

Major Charles Allix Livingston Yate (deceased), 2nd Battalion The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry). Commanding one of the two companies that remained to the end in the trenches at Le Cateau on August 26, and, when all other officers were killed or wounded and ammunition exhausted, led his nineteen survivors against the enemy in a charge in which he was severely wounded. He was picked up by the enemy and subsequently died as a prisoner of war.

9316 Lance-Corporal Frederick William Holmes, 2nd Battalion The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).

At Le Cateau on August 26 carried a wounded man out of the trenches under heavy fire and later assisted to drive a gun out of action by taking the place of a driver who had been wounded.

Captain Edward Kinder Bradbury (deceased), "L" Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

For gallantry and ability in organising the defence of "L" Battery against heavy odds at Nery on September 1.

Captain William Henry Johnston, Royal Engineers.

At Missy on September 14, under a heavy fire all day until 7 p.m., worked with his own hand two rafts bringing back wounded and returning with ammunition, thus enabling advanced brigade to maintain its position across the river.

42617 Bombardier Ernest George Harlock (now Sergeant), 113th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

For conspicuous gallantry on September 15, near Vendresse, when his battery was in action under a heavy shell fire, in that, although twice wounded, he persisted on each occasion in returning to lay his gun after his wound had been dressed.

The V.C. heroes of the war now number nineteen.

L Battery V.C.s.

The posthumous award of the V.C. to Captain Edward K. Bradbury, of "L" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, recalls the heroic stand of the battery near Compiègne, on the last day of the retreat towards Paris.

"L" Battery, while covering the retreat, was attacked by a strong German force with ten field guns and two Maxims.

Three British guns were brought into action, but two were quickly silenced. Captain Bradbury and his men served the remaining gun so well, however, that all but one of the German guns were silenced, and when "L" Battery was relieved this gun was

captured. "Bradbury" writes an artillery officer, recounting the story, "was the real hero. He got the gun into action and gave the orders. Mundy knelt on one side and did ranging officer, and Brad, Campbell, and Giffard, with the battery sergeant-major, gunner and driver, served the gun. Brad had one leg taken off above the knee, but still went on; Campbell... was killed, Mundy was hit in both legs; the major, coming back hastily, was hit in the throat as he arrived.

Man Who Stopped Five Bullets. Bradbury had his other leg taken off. Giffard was badly wounded, and still they kept the last gun firing; and when "L" Battery and the other brigade came up they found that the Germans had left their guns and bolted. "Wasn't it magnificent!"

"Poor Mundy got home, but died there, and only the major, who saw nothing of it, and Giffard, who stopped five bullets, survived."

Three V.C.s have now been awarded in connection with the heroic defence. Sergeant-Major Dorrell and Sergeant Nelson having already received the decoration. In addition, Lieutenant Giffard was awarded the French Order of Merit and Gunner Darbyshire and Driver Osborne the French Medaille Militaire. Every survivor has thus been decorated.

V.C. Lieutenant's Exploit.

Lieutenant Dimmer's feat that won the V.C. was thrilling in the extreme.

The 2nd Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles took up a position in the trenches at Klein Zillebeke on October 21. For almost three weeks there was an exchange of rifle and gun fire, with little advantage to either side.

On November 12 all was quiet until 1 p.m., a most unusual time, when the Prussian Guard commenced their final attack.

Lieutenant Dimmer was ordered to beat them back, and he brought his machine gun into action, with three men assisting.

There was a heavy mist, however, and the cartridge belts becoming wet jammed in the feed.

Although exposed to a galling fire, Lieutenant Dimmer at once attempted with a spanner to make the necessary adjustment, when he received a bullet in the jaw, which—in his own words—

"he did not mind; it only made him wild."

Shrapnel burst everywhere along the trench and the rifle fire became fiercer. The three men at the gun were picked off one by one, but the lieutenant remained at his post, and a shrapnel bullet hit him in the right eye, almost blinding him.

Another shell exploded a few minutes afterwards and filled the left eye with streams of blood.

He was still alone at the gun, emptying belt after belt of cartridges. Then another shrapnel shell burst, and the V.C. hero was hit in the left shoulder. It did not stop him firing, however, but eventually a bullet from a rifle in the same shoulder laid him out quite unconscious.

The heroic lieutenant, wounded and bleeding in five places, had fired 800 cartridges and so saved the position.

Lieutenant Dimmer is a former County Council scholar who has risen from the ranks.

First Indian V.C.

Havildar Gagna Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles, is the first Indian to be recommended for the V.C.

says a special correspondent of the Times, writing from Boulogne. He arrived in the hospital ship on Tuesday afternoon, a bundle of splints and bandages, but very cheerful and full of heart.

He has five bullet wounds, one in the leg, one in the chest, one in each hand, and one on the scalp from a revolver shot fired point-blank. Here is his account of the action in which he was wounded:

The havildar and fifteen men of his regiment were attacked in their trench before

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The French continue to make progress in Upper Alsace.

Details of the Russian success at Sarykamysh are given in a telegram.

German attempts to advance at several points along the Bzura have been unsuccessful.

The Austrians fleeing before the Russians are abandoning prisoners and guns.

The French troops have carried an important height westward of Cernay.

A French Government telegram shows France to be in a most satisfactory financial position.

A Berlin communique admits that the French have taken Steinbach, despite severe German resistance.

The Allies' batteries have maintained their superiority and have violently shelled the enemy's reserves.

The British Embassy at Washington has notified that copper shipped before it was declared contraband would, if seized, be paid for or released.

NEWS.

Interesting war items appear to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article on "United Russia" appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, our share report on page 9 and log book on page 6.

An interesting war letter from our London correspondent appears to-day.

His Excellency the Governor made some interesting references to missionary work in an address at the Wesleyan Church last evening.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, January 6.
A.D.C. Matinee, Theatre Royal "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—4.30 p.m.
Sale of Woollen Suit Lengths—G.P. Lammett's Sales Room—11.30 a.m.

Monday, January 11.
Organ Recital—5.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 30.
Garden Fete, H.K. University.

dawn. The enemy were stopped for some seconds by the barbed wire entanglements and lost heavily before they broke through. In the hand-to-hand struggle that ensued the havildar shot the German officer whose bullet grazed his head. He took his sword from him and killed ten more before he was brought down by the bullet in his foot. He was left for dead, the sole survivor of his party.

Gagna Singh is a Dogra from Tikka, a small village in the Mangar district. His regiment was stationed at Ferozpur. This is the first war in which it has been possible for an Indian to win the Victoria Cross.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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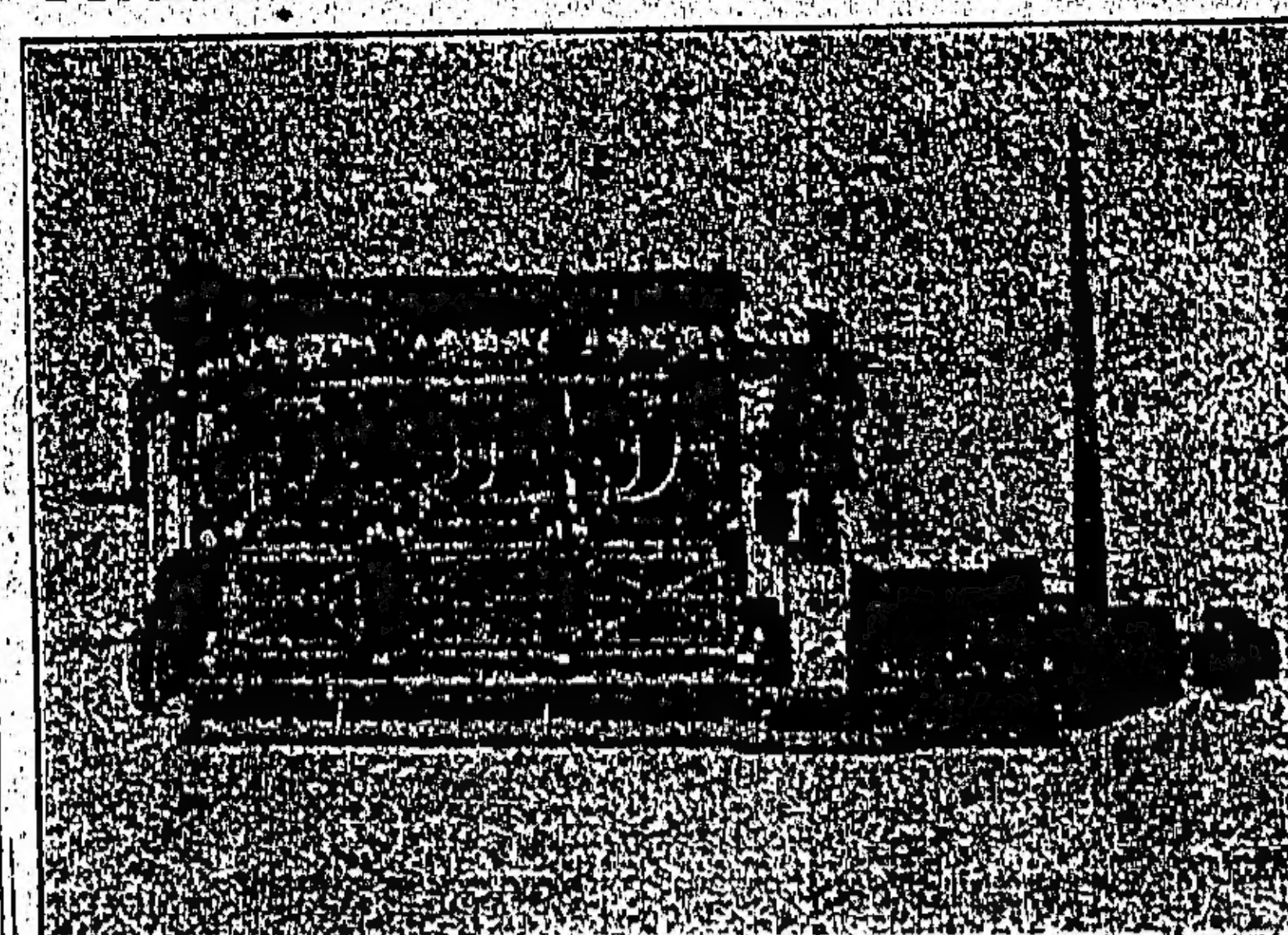
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South China Morning Post.

Loss of H.M.S. Formidable.
The loss of H.M.S. Formidable with many of her valuable personnel is a heavy blow. Whether the disaster was caused by a submarine attack or by a floating mine, which deadly menace the Germans are reputed to have liberally strewn in waters surrounding the British Isles, remains to be determined, but whatever the finding one cannot but deplore the loss of life and the sadness with which the New Year has been ushered in to many a home in consequence. In a war of such magnitude as that which is now being waged losses of the kind are inevitable—it would, indeed, be remarkable if they did not occur—and the wonder to most men who realise the extent of the task being performed by His Majesty's navy and the dangers to which the various units of the blockading fleet are constantly exposed, is that they do not happen more frequently.

Daily Press.

The Colony's Currency.
As our readers are probably aware, it is the practice of the troops of the Garrison to make regular remittances to their people at home through the Post Office: since the bank note became negotiable at a premium in Hongkong we understand that it has become a common practice among the Indian troops to draw their pay in bank notes and forthwith convert them at the nearest money-changer's into silver dollars wherewith to buy their money orders at the Post Office. By this little financial operation the spyro made a profit of 10 per cent. at the expense of the Government. Still, the action of the Post Office in refusing any longer to accept silver dollars is, we should think, of doubtful validity. It is true that the Banks also refuse to accept more than nine silver dollars at any one time from customers paying money into their accounts; but this does not warrant a Government revenue department in refusing to accept the legal tender of the Colony. The whole situation is almost as incredible as it is unsatisfactory, and it is high time that some steps were taken by the Government to put the currency of the Colony on a more satisfactory and a more stable basis.

China Mail.

Increasing Number of Large Merchant Ships.
"Lloyd's Register," to which we referred in these columns on Saturday, contains as usual much valuable information to all interested in shipping. In regard to the developments in construction it is pointed out that an unprecedented number of vessels of over 5000 tons have been classified during the year—namely, 183; 19 of these were over 10,000 tons, ranging up to the Aquitania, of 45,847 tons. Fifteen vessels exceeding 12,000 tons are in course of construction, in addition to a large number between 10,000 tons and 12,000 tons. Among special types of vessels built or building, mention is made of the largest lumber-carrying vessels under the American flag, the Atlantic and the Pacific, two vessels for the Russian Government, and one for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, to carry oil in bulk and specially strengthened in view of having to supply warships with fuel oil at sea. An auxiliary schooner yacht is building for owners in Boston, in the construction of which alloy steels of high tenacity have been employed in order to enable the scantlings to be substantially reduced and still fulfil Lloyd's requirements concerning the structural strength of the vessel.

Seventeen Chinese Banished from Perak.
Seventeen Chinese have been banished from Perak and 15 from Negri Sembilan for the rest of their natural lives, according to the F.M.S. Government Gazette.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Bangkok European's Death.
Mr. Thomas M. Upton has died at Bangkok, at the age of 47. He was the son of Major R. D. Upton, of the 9th Lancs, who served in the Mutiny, and was a native of Essex. Mr. Upton arrived in Bangkok in 1885 and entered the employ of Windsor, Clarke and Company, joining the Bombay Barmah Trading Corporation on the expiry of his contract. Later he became a member of the staff of Messrs. Leonowens, and subsequently was in business for himself. He was also employed by the Siam Forest Company, who were his last employers. Mr. Upton married the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cairns, well known to old Bangkok residents.

The Philipps Family.
Colonel Ivor Philipps, senior member (Liberal) for Southampton, who has been given command of a brigade, is one of four brothers who have all made their mark in one way or another. The eldest, the holder of an ancient baronetcy, was raised to the peerage as Lord St. David's in 1908. In the 1908 Parliament he sat as Liberal member for the county of Pembrokeshire, with which the family has been associated for three hundred years. Brigadier-General Ivor Philipps entered the Indian army in 1883 and for the ensuing twenty years saw as much frontier fighting as any officer on the active list. His medals include the Yaw Valley, Burma (1885-9); the Miran, 1891; Karam Valley, 1897; Tirah, 1897-8; and China, 1900. As member for Southampton he represents the strong shipping and Free Trade interests of his younger brother, Sir Owen Philipps, who is certainly the predominant genius in a gifted family. Sir Owen, the third brother, is chairman of the Royal Mail and Union Castle Lines and of the whole agglomeration of shipping companies which that powerful group has attracted to it. Yet another brother—all of them were at Flanders and all are Liberals—is interested in Uganda and British East Africa and has done much to bring the cotton possibilities of those areas to the notice of the present Government.

The Samarang Exhibition.
Before the Samarang Exhibition closed the two Australian representatives, Mr. Wicken for West Australia, and Mr. Davis for N. S. Wales, gave an official dinner to the head committee of the exhibition and a few others. The chair was taken by Mr. E. T. Campbell, British Vice-Consul, and amongst those present were the Resident of Samarang and Mrs. Kern, and Mr. Stanforth Smith, Administrator of Papua. The usual speeches were made, and music was rendered by the Ladies' Australian quintette. The two Australian representatives said that the exhibition had proved a great success for their exhibitors and they looked forward to good results from their representation. The Hon. Mr. Stanforth Smith also congratulated the committee on the excellent exhibition. The Japanese representatives gave a similar dinner on a previous occasion.—*Straits Times*.

Chartered Bank Accountant Married.
The wedding has taken place at St. Peter's, Fort, Colombo, the Rev. A. L. Keith officiating, of Mr. William McCulloch, accountant of the Chartered Bank, Madras, and Miss Margaret Ellen McNeill, daughter of Mr. John McNeill, Edinburgh. Mr. R. J. Brown, of the British American Tobacco Co., gave the bride away, while Mr. T. P. Nailer, of the Chartered Bank, Colombo, acted as best man.

Two Penang Weddings.
Penang, December 22.—At the Presbyterian Church, yesterday, Mr. Thomas Fox, editor of the *Times of Malaya*, was married to Miss Violet O. Laird, of Edinburgh, who arrived by the Nile. The Rev. W. Cross officiated and the Rev. W. E. Horley gave the bride away. Mr. T. R. Conlith was best man and Mrs. Cross was the matron of honour. Mr. Harry Baker, of Singapore, was married to Mrs. Clonias Ross, widow of the King of the Oboos, by special licence, at the Registry Office, Penang, yesterday.—*Straits Times*.

NOTICE



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UNITED RUSSIA.

Quarrels Forgotten in the War.

Professor Peter Struve, Editor of the monthly, *Russian Thought*, is recognised as one of the most acute political thinkers in Europe. He was one of the chief founders of the Constitutional Democratic Party (the Cadets), and was member for St. Petersburg in the Second Duma. He is also known as an economist of repute. In a letter to the *Times* from Petrograd, he says:—

The future historian will note with astonishment that official Germany, when she declared war on Russia, was in no way informed of the state of public opinion in our country.

This is all the more astonishing because not a single country to the west of Russia maintains so close a communication with Russia as Germany. The Germans, better than other people, could and should have known Russia and her material resources, her internal state, and her moral condition. When she declared war on Russia, Germany evidently counted, above all, on the weakness of the Russian Army. There was nothing, however, to justify such an estimate of the armed forces of Russia. Certainly Russia had been beaten in the Japanese War, but in that war the decision was reached on the sea, and after the fall of Port Arthur the land war had no object. The Germans have probably convinced themselves already how superficial was such an estimate of the forces of Russia, but in reality their mistake was due to an entirely superficial view of the national culture of Russia and an extremely elementary idea of our internal development. The Germans did not believe that there is in Russia genuine and growing national civilisation, and did not understand that the liberation movement in Russia had not only not shaken the power of the Russian State, but had, on the contrary, increased it.

Not understanding this, they thought that any blow from outside would tumble over the Russian State like a rotten tree. German aggression, on the contrary, united the whole population of Russia, and by this alone strengthened a hundredfold her external power. This of course would have been the natural effect of any attack from without upon any sound people or any State that was not in decomposition. But in this case there was something else. Such a war as this could not fail to take on at once the character both of a world war and of a national war. That is why in this struggle with Germany and Austria-Hungary elemental forces united in one impulse and spirit both the Russian Radicals, with their tendency to cosmopolitanism, and the extreme Nationalist Conservatives. Nay, more than that, all the races of Russia understood that a challenge had been thrown out to Russia by Germany that morally compelled her, in the interests of the whole and of the various parts, to forget for the time all quarrels and grievances.

This showed itself in the most

natural and inevitable way with the Poles, of whose national culture Germanism is the sworn foe. The well-known manifesto of the Commander-in-Chief did not awake this feeling among the Poles of Russia, but simply met it and gave it support. Equally natural and elemental was the patriotic outburst that spread among the Jews of Russia. In their case the political and social Radicalism which we always find in the Jews, turned by some sound instinct against German militarism, which had shown itself the chief cause and occasion of a world catastrophe.

The German declaration of war on Russia at once dispersed all doubts and hesitations in the many millions of the population of the Russian Empire. Some may put in the forefront of this war the struggle with the uncivilising militarism of Prussia. Others may see in it, above all things, a struggle for the national principle and for the injured rights of nationalities—Serbians, Poles, and Belgians. Others, again, are in the war the only means of securing the peaceful future of Russia and her allies from the extravagant pretensions of Germany. But all alike feel that this war is a great, popular, liberating work, which starts a new epoch in the history of the world. Thus the war against united Germany and Austria-Hungary has become in Russia a truly national war. That is the enormous difference between it and the war with Japan, whose political grounds and objects, apart from self-defence against a hostile attack, were alien to the public conscience.

There is one other consideration which cannot be passed over in silence. In Russia many are convinced, and others instinctively feel, that a victorious war will contribute to the internal recovery and regeneration of the State. Many barriers have already fallen, national and political feuds have been softened, new conditions are being created for the mutual relations of the people and Government. There is every reason to think that some members of the Government—unfortunately, it is true, not all—have understood that at the present time of complete national union many of the old methods of administration and all the old Government psychology are not only out of place but simply impossible. In one question, the Polish, this conviction has received the supreme sanction of the Sovereign and of the Commander-in-Chief and a striking expression in the latter's manifesto to the Poles. Further than this, the actual attitude of Russian Liberals and Radicals toward a whole series of problems and relations cannot fail to be changed. Thus the war will help to reconcile and soften many internal contradictions in Russia.

How far we are, with this state of public opinion and these perspectives of the internal development of Russia, from those fantastic pictures of civil dissension and revolutionary conflagration which were anticipated before the war and have sometimes been, even since the war, portrayed in the German and Austria-Hungarian Press! Our enemies counted on these domestic divisions, and

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they have made a bitter mistake. Constitutional Russia, precisely because of the radical internal transformation which it has experienced in the period that began with the Japanese War, has proved to be fully equal to the immense universal and national task that has devolved upon it. The national and political consciousness of Russia not only has not weakened, but has wonderfully strengthened and taken shape. As one who has had a close and constant share in the struggle for the Russian Constitution, I can only note with the greatest satisfaction the striking result of Russia's entry into the number of constitutional States, a result which has so plainly showed itself in the tremendous part that Russia is playing in the great world-crisis of 1914.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

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Katz Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Laisang, Kampar.
Limquimhe Wanlay Haiphong St. Iloilo.
Mowcheong, Haiphong.
Newell Lieut. Torpedo Boat '38, Leicester.
Siddah Gangany, Nanjangud, Sigan, Saigon.
Silva Julio Astor House, Macao.
Willapink, Philadelphia.
Yee Koo Chong, 97 Connaught Road, Thames.

W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Dec. 31st, 1914.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bouman, Hongkong Hotel Shanghai.
Chuenchong, Shanghai.
Itaihang, Yonlo Street, Antung Jap.

Powlingchong, Yokohama.
Quanyang, 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.

Secolnik Astor, Saratow.
Suzanne Terrain, Post Office Shanghai.

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B. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Dec. 28th, 1914.

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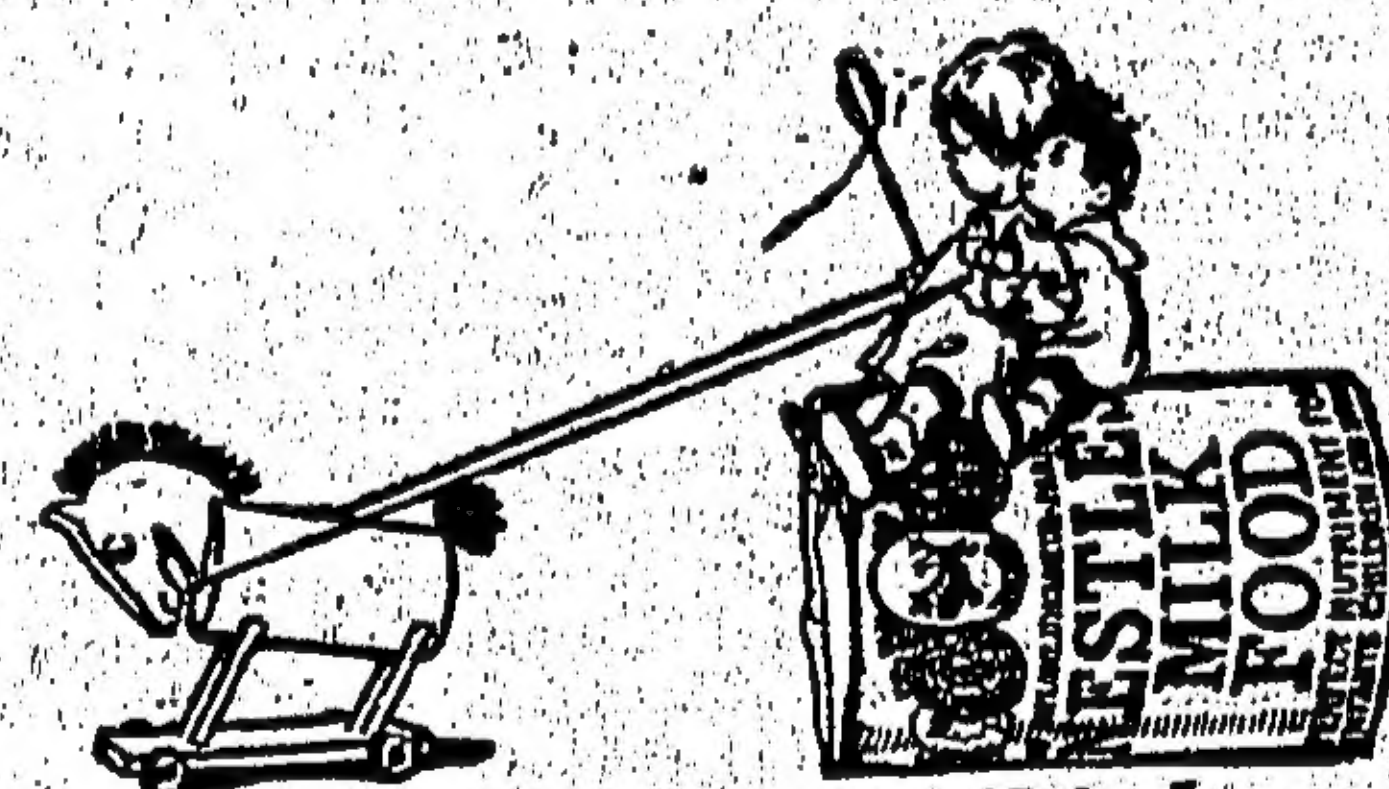
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AIRCRAFT IN THE GERMAN WAR, by Bull.	50	HOW THE WAR CAME ABOUT, by Holland Rose	30
PROPHESIES AND OMENS OF THE GREAT WAR, by Paget	20	THE WOMAN'S PART (IN WAR), by J. H. Barnes	20
GERMANY'S WAR MANIA, by Eminent Germans	1.60	SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCHES	40
BRITAIN AS GERMANY'S VASSAL, by Bernhard	1.60	THE DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK 1914	40
THE KAISER UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT, by G. Young	1.60	THE WITCH, by Mary Johnston	1.75
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THE UNSPEAKABLE PRUSSIAN, by Sheridan	1.60	THE STORY OF YONE KOOCHI, HOME LIFE IN CHINA, by Isaac Taylor Headland	6.00
AIRCRAFT IN WAR, by Bruce	80	MODERN BUSINESS ROUTINE, by Osborne	2.75
MOTOR TRANSPORTS IN WAR, by Horace Wyatt	80	HARPER'S EVERYDAY ELECTRICITY BOOK	2.75
THE LAST OF THE HUNS, by Saunders	80	MANUAL OF DISEASES OF THE EYE, by May and Worth	6.50
BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE COURT OF VIENNA, by First	1.60	THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER, now first put into Modern English, by J. Tatlock	7.00
FIGHTING LINES, by Begbie	80	THE WAYS OF MISS BARBARA, A and E. Castle	7.00

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MARRIAGES.

BETTERIDGE-SPIERS.—On December 20, at St. George's, Penang, by the Rev. F.W. Haines, T.D. Betteridge, of Kuala Lumpur, to Mrs. C.R.F. Spiers, Wimbledon, London.

CLAYTON-HARE.—On November 21, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, by the Right Reverend Bishop Clayton, father of the bridegroom, Lewis Hare Clayton, of the Federated Malay States Civil Service, to Eva, eldest daughter of the late Alfred Richard Hare, of Blackmount, Invercargill, New Zealand, and Mrs. Hare, of 25, Blenheim Road, Bedford Park, and niece of Mr. Westlake, of The River House, Chelsea Embankment.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1915.

FRANCE AND THE WAR.

It is quite natural that Britishers should see the war, its causes and its final effects, from their own national point of view. For most of us, save when we pause to think, it is Britain that is at war and British interests that are at stake. When we do pause to think we are usually ready enough to admit that this is a parochial, egotistical way of looking at a matter which is of world-wide importance and interest. Portentously, when it comes to judge the war, will doubtless find that each of the various Allies has done the particular portion of the work allotted to it to the best of its ability, and that praise for endurance, valour and generalship can well be equally divided.

But the historian of a few generations hence will surely love to linger over France's share in the huge combat; for France is the land of surprises. We have more than once had occasion to allude to the Emperor William's miscalculations; to the number of circumstances and possibilities which he neglected to take into account when he planned his country's destruction so satisfactorily. Surprise and disillusionment, as we know, have hung on to his luckless heels whitherover he has turned; but of all the causes for astonishment which have awaited him, surely none is more noteworthy than the behaviour of, and the results achieved by, France—our sometime enemy and our now valued friend. That the Kaiser proved so signally "out" in his reckoning where this particular foe of his was concerned is, to us, the surest sign that French history was never a strong subject with him; for no man who has read, with even moderate interest and application, the story of that wonderful country, from Merovingian days down to the year 1914, could believe it possible for Fate to have her at a disadvantage, at least for more than a given length of time. It is to be feared that the Emperor's historical researches began and finished with the biography of Napoleon, he being so taken up with tracing points of resemblance between himself and that world-hero (points, by the way, which no one else seems to have been able to discover) that he had no time to learn that France once carried on a Hundred Years' War against the British—and defeated them in the end, or at any rate turned them practically out of France.

The more thoughtful and wary of the German people know well the difficulty of taking Frenchmen off their guard; but even they have been telling us (and many British have believed them) that France's decaying birth-rate and her irreligion were digging her grave; that she would never rally again. So much for the prophets; France has rallied again—as she has done scores of times before, when the rest of the world has believed her beaten. Then where now, it may be asked, are the degenerates, the supporters of the "new art," "new philosophy" and "new" literature, the tamperers with the birth-rate, the anarchists and the put-an-end-to-everythingarians? The best place to look for them would be on the field of battle. "Near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin," says the old saw, and—yet another surprise for His Imperial Majesty—fads, quackery, distorted views, prejudices and degeneracy become, all of them, as nothing to the Frenchman when his real patriotism is appealed to; to him they are but the pierrot's rouge and powder, that can be wiped off with a wet towel the moment that serious business has to be faced. Of course it would be insane and vain to deny that France has made mistakes; but so has England; and the sharp lessons that are now uniting and strengthening England's sons and daughters will also have their good effect on her great Ally who, we confidently believe, will rise again from this present conflict with all the strength that she requires to face the coming centuries.

Dangerous Theatre Steps.
The Theatre Royal is, structurally, far from what the premier place of entertainment in a Colony such as Hongkong should be. That fact has again and again been commented upon, but it seems hopeless to expect any big scheme of reconstruction. Yet there are several respects in which small improvements could be made, and one of these is the provision of less dangerous steps down the gongways of the dress circle. The steps, as originally constructed, were apparently far too wide apart, and the difficulty has had to be overcome by placing moveable box-like structures between the steps, thus halving the distance between each two. These are in no way fastened down, however, and the result is that, when in use, they have a most awkward tendency to tilt forward, much to the discomfort and danger of the person descending. At Saturday's performance quite a number of people were made all too conscious of this fact, and one gentleman in particular found himself precipitated on to the shoulders of the occupant of an end seat. Unless some attention is given to this matter, one of these nights somebody will sustain really serious injury.

The discussion which took place in the Summary Court yesterday, as to the swearing or non-swearing of a witness on the Koran, carries us back to the old, old question: Why should a witness be sworn at all? The custom of course dates to a time when the Church had a big hand in the making and the administering of the laws, and when perjury was looked upon not only as an indictable offence but as a sin as well. Having regard to the amount of false swearing that goes on almost daily, in courts throughout the world, this dragging in of the oath seems to us very much like official provision for taking the Name of God in vain. Does any judge, magistrate, barrister or jurymen believe a witness the more readily because he has sworn on the Bible, or any other volume, to speak the truth? Rather the reverse, we should say. It is not almost time that the law was altered in such a manner as would give the Courts the same hold over a lying witness, whether he has sworn, "affirmed," or made no formal profession at all of telling the truth?

Another case of armed robbery—or piracy, rather—is reported; this time at Shataukok. According to the report published in our issue of yesterday, six men, armed with revolvers, boarded a fishing boat in that neighbourhood on Saturday night, stole property from it and, so it is alleged, shot a woman. Such a case is more than usually difficult for the Colonial police to handle, for Shataukok is, as nearly as possible, on the borderline between British and Chinese territory, and it is more than a level chance that the offenders hail from Kwangtung Province. Be that as it may, it is more than time that severer measures against the revolver nuisance were taken in this Colony, and that pressure was brought to bear on the Republican Government to persuade it to deal with the present wholesale importation of firearms into China; an importation which, from all we can see and learn, seems at present to be winked at by many of the Chinese authorities. The Hongkong police and Revenue men are, admittedly, very watchful in connection with this particular offence; but for one importer who is arrested there are, seemingly, three or four who get off scot-free. So far as Hongkong is concerned, frequent surprise searches of houses and persons might bring to light much that is at present hidden.

Another Spy Sentenced to Death.
New York, November 17.—In an effort to save the life of Joseph Ullmann, a wealthy furrier, under sentence of death in London on the charge of being a German spy, application was made to-day at the office of the Register of Records of the Department of Health here for his birth certificate, by means of which his American citizenship might be proved. The application was futile, as examination of the records disclosed no record of his birth.

DAY BY DAY.

"THE HOLLOW OAK OUR PALACE
IS OUR HERITAGE THE SEA."

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 62; dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 54; dull.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Chiyo Maru to-day at 11 a.m. Canadian and U. K. Mail.—Closes per a.s. Canada Maru to-morrow at 1 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.1.16d.

Sepoy's Loss.
A sepoy of the 25th Punjab, Murray Barracks, has reported to the Police the theft from his box of \$200 in money.

Kidnapping.
Twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour and four hours' stocks was the sentence imposed on a Chinese, by Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, for kidnapping.

Colony's Health.
The return of communicable diseases for last week shows one fatal occurrence of plague, two cases of diphtheria and one of enteric, all three non-fatal. The sufferers were Chinese with the exception of one case of diphtheria and the enteric case, in which the subjects were British.

Sequel to a Squabble.
The shroff of one of the Yau-mat Ferry launches has been admitted to the Kwong Wah Hospital suffering from bruises on the chest and back, said to have been inflicted by a Chinese constable and a Chinese postman in a quarrel arising out of a dispute as to the postman's launch fare.

Useful Pocket Diary.
Through Messrs. Robertson, Wilson and Co., of Beaconsfield Arcade, we have received one of Duckworth and Company's vest pocket diaries for 1915. It contains much useful information and advertises Messrs. Duckworth's well-known essences and colours, for which Messrs. Robertson, Wilson and Co. are the local agents.

Week of Prayer.
The Week of Prayer opened at the City Hall last evening, when a striking address was given by the Bishop of Victoria on Thanksgiving and Humiliation. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle presided over a good attendance. This evening the speaker will be the Rev. T. W. Pearce, who will have as his subject, "The Church Universal—The 'One Body' of which Christ is the Head." Mr. W. T. Harbord will preside.

THE PIRACY CASE.

Further Details of the Shataukok Affair.

The owners of fishing boat No. 1260 have reported to the police further details of the alleged piracy which took place off Shataukok and which was mentioned in our yesterday's issue. It appears that at about midnight on January 2, while lying off Kat O Island, Mrs. Bay, the people on board the fishing boat were awakened by a noise outside their cabin. They got up and saw an open boat of about seventy piculs' capacity alongside. They then found that there were about five men aboard their vessel, armed with rifles, two of them also carrying revolvers.

They threatened the crew with their weapons and ordered them to keep quiet. One of the foks jumped overboard and swam off to raise the alarm at the Kat O Police Station, but the robbers forced the others to descend into the hold, and, once they were there, put the hatch down on them.

In all, the robbers fired five shots and it was one of these that wounded a girl on a neighbouring fishing junk. The pirates then went through the craft, burst open a locked box containing fifty-two dollars and other articles to the total value of \$145. They then made off in the direction of Chinese territory, pursued by the Kat O Police.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE FAILURE OF THE TURKS.

Will the Germans Winter in France?

The telegrams of the last few days have paid a deal of attention to the eastern theatre of war—principally, it is to be supposed, because events are moving with greater speed there than in the west, where there appears to be no sign of the two months' old deadlock coming to an end. The reason for this diversion of interest is that there has been "something doing" as far as the Russians are concerned, and the reason of that is that the great Russian war machine has been tuned up to fighting pitch and is gathering momentum every day.

The Expected Happens.

The fighting round Sarykamysh, treated at first by our Allies with the greatest caution in their preliminary reports, has turned to victory, with no considerable captures from the Turks. This is nothing more than could be expected. The Turks, armed by the Germans, offered by men of that nation and carrying out the accepted traditional tactics of their mentors, could, supposing everything else were equal, do only as well as their teachers—which is none too good. If anything, the Turks, who have seen more fighting during the past few years than any of the Allies, except the Serbians, should have proved themselves able to deal with most situations, but that they have failed proves again that the German military system has certain qualities which can only be appreciated from the opponent's point of view.

"Blood and Iron" Tonic.

The fact that German-trained men went down before the Balkan States in the last Balkan War, that they failed miserably, and that Turkey had to pay most heavily for the failure, does not appear to have been anything like a lasting lesson for the Sisk Man of Europe. Indeed, it appears as though the patient, with a doddering determination to adhere to his old physician's treatment, has taken an overdose of "blood and iron" tonic, which, in his weakened condition, may possibly accelerate his dissolution.

The Winter Campaign.

The bitter weather which at present prevails is evidently hindering operations in the west, and in view of the fact that the hardest months are still to come it is a matter of vital importance whether the Germans intend to winter in France. After the failure of the attempted rush to Orléans, the Kaiser may be inclined to heed the counsels of the more prudent members of the General Staff, who, according to Home papers, believe that the troops should be withdrawn from France altogether. This view is of greater weight now that the Russians are again doing well in Poland. To prepare for this restricted defence every effort has been made to create strongly fortified lines in Alsace and on the Belgian frontier of Germany; and it may be taken for granted that the invaders would also attempt to hold a considerable part of Belgium, including, of course, the Antwerp, Brussels and Namur line.

Significant Facts.

It is said that a series of works of great strength are in course of construction between Namur and Brussels, that the field of Waterloo is being carefully fortified, and that great efforts have been expended on Brussels itself. All this would seem to show that the Germans anticipate having to fall back upon some restricted line and are determined to create works which can be held by fewer troops than they have at present in the western theatre of war. The great Russian invasion is every day becoming more serious for the Germans, who will need every man they can spare to stem the advance.

INTERIM INJUNCTION.

ALLEGED JAPANESE REPRESENTATION OF ENGLISH SOAP.

Messrs. Gossage and Sons v. the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

At the Supreme Court, this morning, an important application for an interim injunction was made and granted. The plaintiffs were Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, soap manufacturers, and the defendants were the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defendants.

Sir William Rees Davies, Chief Justice, heard the application.

Mr. Potter applied for an injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants and agents from infringing the plaintiff's registered trade mark, and from passing off, or enabling others to pass off, goods not manufactured, packed and got up and sold by or for the plaintiffs, as and for goods of the plaintiffs; and, in particular, to restrain defendants, their servants and agents from selling, or offering, or exposing or advertising for sale, or disposing of or procuring to be sold, any soap not manufactured, packed and got up and sold for or by plaintiffs in packages and under labels colourably resembling packages and the labels of plaintiffs and bearing on them certain Chinese characters, or so got up, designed, arranged or contrived, as by colourable imitation of the packages or labels of the plaintiffs or of their getup, to be calculated to deceive or to represent, or to lead to believe that such soap was so manufactured, packed or got up, sold by or for the plaintiffs until judgment in this action or until further notice.

Counsel explained that an interim injunction was applied for and he was instructed that the defendants would consent to an injunction until the trial.

Mr. Jenkin said the defendants consented to that course because they were not in a position to contest it. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha had nothing at all to do with the soap; they were the agents of a firm in Japan, and, as selling agents for the principals, had advised them in Japan of the action.

His Lordship:—You do not admit in any way an infringement?

Mr. Jenkin:—No, my Lord.

Mr. Potter:—It is not to be taken in any way as admitting; we do not suggest that.

His Lordship:—No.

Mr. Jenkin:—We are merely selling agents for the Japanese firm, and not only just selling agents but we have only been selling for the last fortnight.

His Lordship:—When did you introduce this to the Colony?

Mr. Jenkin:—Three weeks ago.

His Lordship:—And they have taken action at once?

Mr. Jenkin:—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship made the order according to the terms of the application, and subject to the usual undertaking.

EXTRADITION.

Wanted on a Murder Charge.

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, appeared before Mr. Hazeland and asked for a remand in the case of Lui Mui, who had been arrested in Victoria Gaol and whose extradition was applied for in connection with a charge of murder in the Pok-lau district. The remand was granted.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB, FANLING.

Running Pool.

The results of the above competition are as under:—

Handicap of 10 or under.

Balmer Johnson 92-6 86

22 Entries.

Handicaps of 11 or over.

P. P. J. Wodehouse 97-18 79

A. B. Parves 93-12 81

K. H. Whittall 103-20 83

H. F. Handley Pegg 95-11 84

F. W. Kilgour 99-13 86

W. Turner 98-12 88

P. M. Hodgson 108-18 90

J. M. Walker 108-18 90

76 Entries.

WAR NEWS FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

"Hongkong Telegraph" Translation from the "Courrier d'Haiphong."

It is reported from Washington that, according to information received from Buda Pesth, the discontent in Hungary threatens to degenerate very soon into a general revolution.

Greece and Turkey. Germany is said to be making tremendous efforts to prevent the hostilities which appear to be imminent between Greece and Turkey.

Disputes Between German and Austrian General Staffs.

According to unofficial information received from London, the German and Austrian General Staffs are at variance, the Austrians wishing to withdraw their troops from Germany and from Poland, and to evacuate Orsova, so as to employ the forces in the defence of Moravia and of Hungary. The Germans oppose this on the ground that the retreat of the Austrians beyond the Carpathians would force the Germans to retire from Belgium.

Demonstrations at Buda Pesth, Vienna and Prague.

According to a telegram from Lyons, the crowds at Buda Pesth, Vienna and Prague are making violent demonstrations against this disastrous war.

Italy, Austria and Turkey.

The recent vote by the Italian Parliament of a milliard francs (\$40,000,000 sterling) military credit has caused great anxiety in Berlin and Vienna. It is now regarded as certain that Italy will soon declare war against Austria and Turkey.

Sweden Declines German Offers.

According to a telegram from Copenhagen, the recent conference of the three Scandinavian sovereigns resulted in Sweden's deciding to reject definitely the German proposition that the Swedes should aid Germany against Russia, in exchange for the promise of the Baltic Islands and of the protectorate of Finland.

German Press Campaign.

The Berlin correspondent of a London paper reports that a violent campaign has been commenced, evidently with the approval of the Kaiser and the military authorities, by the German Press against the Chancellor and the principal German Ambassadors, who are accused of having given defective information as to the real state of public opinion in the countries allied against Germany. The object of this campaign is to attempt to divert blame from the Imperial house and the General Staff.

Attitude of the Population of Berlin.

According to the Berlin correspondent of a Danish newspaper, in spite of the efforts of the authorities to maintain the optimism of the people, they are becoming dejected, owing to the constant arrival of large numbers of wounded, the reduction by one-half of the wages of employees and the rapid rise in the prices of provisions.

DECEMBER RAINFALL.

The rainfall during the month of December, 1914, at the Botanic Gardens, was as follows:—

Date.	Inches.
1st	...
2nd	...
3rd	...
4th	...
5th	...
6th	...
7th	...
8th	...
9th	...
10th	...
11th	...
12th	...
13th	...
14th	...
15th	...
16th	...
17th	...
18th	...
19th	...
20th	...
21st	...
22nd	...
23rd	...
24th	...
25th	...
26th	...
27th	...
28th	...
29th	...
30th	...
31st	...
Total	1.12

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

His Excellency on Missionary
Work in China.

In connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society, which commenced on Sunday at the Wanohai Wesleyan Church, a meeting was held last evening, over which His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry May, K. O. M. G., presided. There was a very good attendance.

His Excellency, in opening the meeting, spoke in terms of appreciation of the excellent work done by the Wesleyan Mission and dwelt on the enormous amount of suffering which missionaries in general relieved. There was one thing in the Christian religion which characterised it and distinguished it from the others, and that was that it inculcated hope—hope of the forgiveness of sins, and of the life hereafter. Looking at the Chinese as a race, he had often thought that a despondent look characterised their features, and that, he thought, was in a measure due to their lack of that hope which Christians were taught to have. He became acquainted with the work of the Wesleyan Missions during his first summer in China, thirty-one years ago, and he was always struck with the splendid way in which mission work was carried on in China in the face of much difficulty.

The Chinese were a "very shrewd" people; they reasoned things out for themselves; and the missionaries had to be on their guard against the man who would turn for some material benefit. He had, however, seen not the slightest indication among Wesleyan or other missionaries of material inducements to men to adopt Christianity.

Dealing with the present situation, His Excellency recalled how he had expressed the view to the Rev. C. Bone, about a year ago, that nothing short of war was necessary to shake Old England up. He then said she had become too rich, too luxurious, and that it would lead to disaster if something did not happen to teach us a lesson. In conclusion, he emphasised the absolute necessity for scrupulous honour, for doing one's duty, for patriotism and for self-sacrifice.

The Rev. T. W. Scholes reported that, though the year had been one of disorder, progress had been made. Their hold on the Chinese population was growing, and their influence was being more and more felt.

The Rev. C. Bone spoke, after indulging in reminiscences of his early days, of the movement among the Chinese for a new literature, at the back of which, he claimed, was the Christian Church and its missions. As an example of the growing spirit of independence among the converted Chinese, the speaker instanced the hospital and church at Fatsan, the construction and upkeep of which came from the pockets of the Chinese entirely.

During the evening vocal items were rendered by Mrs. Goodman and Mr. S. Hamer, while Mr. Garrett gave a selection on the organ. The collection, which was for Foreign Missions, realised a good sum.

U.S. Destroyer Tenders.

The United States Navy Department recently invited tenders for two destroyers. The appropriation stipulated that each boat was not to exceed in cost Gold \$925,000, exclusive of armament. They will be the largest destroyers ever built for the United States Navy, and will have a displacement of 1,110 tons each, four 4-in. rapid fire guns, four torpedoes, and two one-pounder automatic anti-aircraft guns. The feature of the bids was the low estimates furnished by the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, which ranged from \$620,370 to \$674,917 on one destroyer, and from \$12,500 to \$17,000 less if two destroyers were built simultaneously at the yard. The next lowest bid was one submitted by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at \$795,000 on two destroyers, with departmental design of hull and bidders' machinery.

ROBBERY WITH
VIOLENCE.Another Serious Case
Reported.

Another serious case of robbery with violence has been reported to the Police. Lei Man-chiu, a married woman, living at 486, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, has informed the Police that when she returned to her house after visiting Kowloon City she was surprised at there being no indications of her servant girl being about, nor did she answer her call. Thinking the girl had gone out, the complainant went upstairs, and, as she passed the second floor, three men rushed out on her, seized her and took her into the kitchen. One of the men threatened her with a large knife and ordered her to make no noise. They gagged and bound her and carried her into a front cubicle, where she saw her maid-servant, who was treated in a like manner. The men broke open several boxes and cupboards and stole thirty-five articles of jewellery, valued at \$739, and also a silk coat, worth about eight dollars.

OUR GALLANT SOLDIERS.

The Women Should be Proud of
Such Men.

Lady Smith-Dorrien, speaking at a women's patriotic meeting at Salisbury, read the following extracts from a letter from her husband, General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, written to her from the trenches during the battle of the Aisne:

"Knowing as I do that you are striving to help the wives and families of the brave soldiers who are fighting under me in this glorious war, I should like you to tell them, when you have an opportunity, a little about the doings of their husbands, brothers, and sons, so that they may learn to appreciate them at their true value."

"Never has an Army been called on to engage in such desperate fighting as is of daily occurrence in the present war, and never have any troops behaved so magnificently as our soldiers in this war. The stories of the battles of Mons and Le Cateau are only beginning to be known, but at them a British force not only held its own against a German Army four times its own size, but it hit the enemy so hard that never were they able to do more than follow it up."

"Of course our troops had to fall back before them, an operation which would demoralise most Armies. Not so with ours, however. Though they naturally did not like retreating for twelve days, they merely fell sullenly back, striking hard whenever attacked, and the moment the order came to go forward there were smiling faces everywhere. Then followed the battles of the Marne and the Aisne."

"Tell our women that all these great battles have, day after day, witnessed countless feats of heroism and brave fighting. Large numbers will be given Victoria Crosses and Distinguished Conduct Medals, but many more have earned them, for it has been impossible to bring every case to notice."

"Tell the women that, proud as I am to have such soldiers under my command, they should be prouder still to be near and dear relations of such men, and that they can show their pride by their own behaviour. Let them think of their husbands and brothers undergoing the greatest imaginable fatigues, often cold and wet for days together, and through it all, though in constant danger, performing deeds of which any country might be proud."

"Tell the wives to talk to their children about their brave fathers, and for themselves never to do anything a full account of which they would shrink from giving their husbands on their return from the war."

"Tell the women and girls they can serve their country best by leading quiet lives, thus setting an example of self-restraint and uprightness at home, which, equally with the bravery of their dear ones in the war, is necessary to bring the country through this great national crisis with credit to those who have the good fortune to live under the Union Jack."

HONGKONG'S NEW
CONTINGENT.The Latest Arrangements
for Going Home.

With reference to previous notice regarding recruits for the New Service Battalions, at Home, it is notified for information that the first contingent will now leave Hongkong on the 29th January, and not the 18th, January as previously stated.

Intending recruits must be finally accepted before 10th Jan., if they wish to proceed with the first contingent.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Bishop Lander on the Lack
of Christian Unity.

Last evening, the Bishop of Victoria addressed the opening meeting in connection with the Evangelical Alliance Week of Prayer at the City Hall. Basing his remarks on the necessity for humiliation and thanksgiving, he said that the present was a time when we needed to meet together and pray more than we had ever done before. Dealing with the unhappy divisions of the Christian people, his Lordship said that such divisions were a sin. They were not what the Lord intended and they should humble themselves that the Church was not now presenting a united front to the people of the world. They were divided into hundreds of sects and, what was worse than that, even party spirit, each party seeming disposed to triumph at the expense of the other.

There was also, he pointed out, the failure of the people of God to influence the nations of the world in their relationship with each other. There must have been something, overlooked perhaps, which would have prevented the nations of so-called Christian Europe settling their differences with all this awful bloodshed. There might be an influence working of which they did not know, but at any rate they had failed to prevent this terrible war and many other things which they so deeply deplored.

BREAKING THE NEWS.

The War Office and the
Bereaved Relatives.

It is well known that the War Office sends private intimation of casualties to the relatives concerned, and with the Guards regiments this sad office is often undertaken by a well-known officer, who has now had many times to take the news of the death of a close friend of his own to widows and mothers. In many cases the regimental officers at the front themselves have sent the news home to the relatives of their men killed in action. I have before me, says a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, an instance of a letter written by a lieutenant to the widow of a private (Mrs. Lucas, 13, Wycliffe-road, Battersea), which I may give in full as a model of such letters:

"Dear Madam, I deeply regret to inform you that your husband was killed in action on the night of the 13th inst. He was hit in the leg while in the trenches, by a piece of shell, and was leaving the trench to make his way to the stretcher party when another shell burst close by, from the effects of which he died almost immediately. We buried him the same night in a secluded position in the rear of our trenches. His grave is edged round with stones and a cross has been placed at the head."

"You will understand that we cannot give you the exact position of it now, but it will be notified to you later, when military conditions allow it."

"With deepest sympathy from the officers and men of his company, I beg to remain."

The recipient of this letter was a poor char-woman, and the difference it made to her in getting such a human message, with the details of her husband's burial, in the place of a short War Office announcement, was very great. It must have been written, too, under terrible conditions, in the trenches by the brave and humane officer who sent it.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR
FARMER HAMS & BACON

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

READ THESE:

THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Ballarat-East, followed up his previous numerous and record-breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show, which was opened in Melbourne to-day, he was again to the fore, securing first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion for hams."

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued by Major Wake-man, Commanding E. K. V. R., under date of January 4, state:

Parades.—N. O. Os. who have not passed out of the class of Instruction, vide order 45 of Dec. 18th, will parade on the cricket ground to-morrow Jan. 5th at 5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade on the cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday Jan. 8th; dress drill order. The hour of parade for the Field Day to be held on Sunday Jan. 10th will be notified later.

Leave.—Sergeant L. O. Ross is granted leave from 1. 1. 15. to 1. 1. 16.

Promotions.—Corpl. A. Leach to be Sergeant, Lee, Opl. D. Harvey to be Corporal, Private N. L. Leefe to be Lance-Corporal.

Postings.—Sergeant D. Tullan to Co. 1, Sec. 3; Sergeant W. Budge, to Co. 2, Sec. 4; Sergeant W. H. Woolley, to Co. 2, Sec. 2; Sergeant A. Leach, to Co. 2, Sec. 3; Corporal D. Harvey, to Co. 1, Sec. 1; Lee, Opl. G. Martin, to Co. 1, Sec. 1; Lee, Opl. N. L. Leefe, to Co. 1, Sec. 4; Private A. Charlton, to Co. 1, Sec. 3.

Whistles.—All N. O. Os. must provide themselves with whistles of the Police pattern and carry them on all parades.

TOBACCO IN WAR TIME.

Alcoholic drinks of all kinds have been rigorously excluded from the armies now engaged in the European War, but tobacco has not been put on the black list and is, in fact, one of the chief staples of military consumption.

Not so many years ago a fixed allowance of "grog" was distributed among the soldiers of all European armies, both in time of war and time of peace, and the favourite method of punishment was to deprive the private soldier of his allowance of drink. This is all gone. Alcohol is used, although very sparingly, for medical purposes, but it is kept away from the men on duty as carefully as if it were poison. In its place is tobacco, both for chewing and smoking purposes, and the regimental officers say that they would rather ask the men to do without food than to do without tobacco.

The *London Lancet*, the leading medical journal of Great Britain, approves the withdrawal of alcohol and the use of tobacco, using this language upon the latter subject:

"To the soldier and the sailor in the present war, with his nervous system in a constant state of tension from the dangers and excitement, tobacco must be a real solace and joy when he can find time for this well-earned indulgence."

There may be medical authorities who will differ from this judgment, but few men with military experience will gainsay it. The work in the trenches on the Aisne river to-day is not very different in many ways from the work inside and in front of the lines of Petersburg fifty years ago, and veterans of both the union and confederate armies testify that tobacco contributed to keeping up the spirits of the men.—*New York Herald.*

GREAT

WAR SALE

STARTS MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH

AT

MACKINTOSH'S

AND CONTINUES FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

Owing to the effect of the war on business generally we have decided to make **DRASTIC REDUCTIONS**

in the prices of the whole of our new and up-to-date Autumn and Winter stock of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

GENUINE BARGAINS OF SEASONABLE GOODS

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

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GENT'S OUTFITTERS

Newest Styles for present wear in

SOFT FELTS & VELOUR
HATSMUFFLERS, SHIRTS, TIES, WAISTCOATS, GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR.

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The leading French Jewellery House.

Watchmakers, Fancy Goods, Diamond Merchants.

Grand Assortment of

BINOCULARS & STOP WATCHES.

The most reliable place for Diamonds, Jewellery and accurate Time-keepers.

The Year Round XMAS GIFT
for the Whole Family.

A

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

ASSURES EVERY MEMBER

A MERRY XMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION AT
PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURSES

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DRINK PURE CIDER
NATURE'S BEST.ABSOLUTELY PURE. MADE FROM
FRESH APPLES ONLY.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.Guaranteed By California Cider Co.,
under The Food and Drugs
Act, June 1906.

PRICE PER CASE 5 DOZEN PINTS\$16.00

" " 100 SPLITS\$17.00

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The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

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"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, 271.10.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port 265.

"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port 243, via Boston or New York 245.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for \$6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,435, Capt. Redfern, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 19th Jan., 1915.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Dec. 26, 1914.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 5th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Falshan.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 6th JANUARY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan.

8.00 a.m. Honam.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

5.00 p.m. Falshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | S.S. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 10th JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sul An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. Salnam, 588 tons and S.S. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m.; and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Shirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000 {WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye Saki Maru Capt. Noma	12,500 {TUES., 12th Jan. at noon T. 12,500 {TUES., 26th Jan. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takada Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	T. 9,600 {FRI., 15th Jan. at noon T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 10th Feb. at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	T. 12,500 {FRI., 15th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo		
KOBE		
S'hai and Kobe	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinohe	T. 12,000 {MON., 11th Jan.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 13th Jan. at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	T. 19,000 {THURS., 14th Jan. at 11 a.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	7th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	9th Jan. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Singan	12th Jan. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, ORBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	12th Jan. at 4 p.m.

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Hongkong 5th Jan., 1915.

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From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about	
Tjipanas.....	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikembang.....	JAVA	1st half Jan.	S'hai	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	S'hai	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjitaroem	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjimanoeck.....	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	S'hai	2nd half Jan.
Tjibodas.....	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjiliwong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 5th January.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....271.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams		29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 5th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 8th Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun..... | A. H. Stewart... | THURS., 7th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrall & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Singapore Chamber of Commerce

and Sabang Cargo.

The Secretary of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce forwards to the Press copy of a letter sent to consignees of cargo on board German and Austrian vessels interned in neutral ports. The letter reads thus:—"Without going into the question of what action may be necessary later on, the committee consider it to be of the first importance that those consignees or shippers who have not yet had their bills of lading actually presented to the respective captains or agents and delivery therewith demanded, should arrange to have this done as early as possible. This step, while it may not have the immediate effect of securing delivery, will at least serve to define the position. Such consignees or shippers are accordingly hereby invited to send in to me, as Secretary to the Committee appointed at the general meeting of those interested, held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on 18th instant, full sets of their bills of lading, duly endorsed as soon as possible and not later than 2nd proximo, together with both copies of the enclosed form duly filled in. One of the forms with receipt of the documents endorsed thereon could be immediately returned to the parties concerned. It is the intention of the committee to forward all bills of lading entrusted to them, to Messrs. Harrison and Crofield, Ltd., Medan, who would be requested to present them through a lawyer to the ship's agents or the captains and demand delivery. It is necessary to appoint someone in Medan to look after the interests in question, and Messrs. Harrison and Crofield, Ltd., have been selected, as they are the leading British commercial firm there, the manager being also British Vice-Consul. The charges incurred would be divided, pro rata, among those taking advantage of their services. It must be clearly understood (1) That the sending in of bills of lading to the committee and availing of its services implies an agreement to bear a share of any ordinary expenses incurred. (2) That while the committee is prepared, in an intermediary or advisory capacity, to do all possible to assist parties interested, it cannot accept any responsibility for results.

Shipping Trade in Japan Waters.

The coast shipping traffic of Japan is now at the lowest ebb, the steamer freight on coal between Moji and Yokohama having declined to the bed-rock rate of 50 sen per ton. The reverse is, however, according to the *Manchuria Daily News*, the case with the ocean-going service. A dearth of vessels is now painfully felt for cargoes destined to America and India, which lie congested in a considerable quantity at many Japanese ports. Tramp vessels of over 5,000 tons class, which were taken up on a time charter by the 15th inst. at about fifteen per cent. higher than a normal plane, have been placed on the ocean-going service. Vessels of larger type are in a brisk demand not only from North America, Europe, and Australia, but also from South America, Mexico, etc. The boom in the shipping business in the Atlantic Ocean has attracted thereto a large number of foreign vessels, and goods, especially Kyushu coal (lump), which had hitherto been shipped mainly by British vessels to Mexican ports, are being carried by Japanese vessels. In consequence, the S.S. Keishin Maru, owned by the Kishimoto S.S. Co., Dairen, has been chartered by a coal merchant of Moji, to take up this line of trade and left the latter port last Friday for Mexico, with 4,500 tons Kyushu coal. She is the first Japanese tramp vessel going from Japan to Mexico.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon Haddock, Kipper &c.
ALFONSO GARY.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected sailings from Hongkong. (Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
FOOCHOW & Shanghai	Wingsang	Wed., 6th Jan. at noon.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Namsang	Wed., 6th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Lienshang	Thur., 7th Jan. at d'light
T'HSIN via Weihaiwei	Cheongshing	Thur., 7th Jan. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 7th Jan. at 8 a.m.
KOBE	Fausang	Thur., 7th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Fri., 8th Jan. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 8th Jan. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 9th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Sun., 10th Jan. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Kutsang	Mon., 11th Jan. at noon
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Chunsang	Thur., 14th Jan. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 16th Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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Subject to change without Notice.

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LONDON	Radnorshire	21st Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND	Clengyle	16th Jan.

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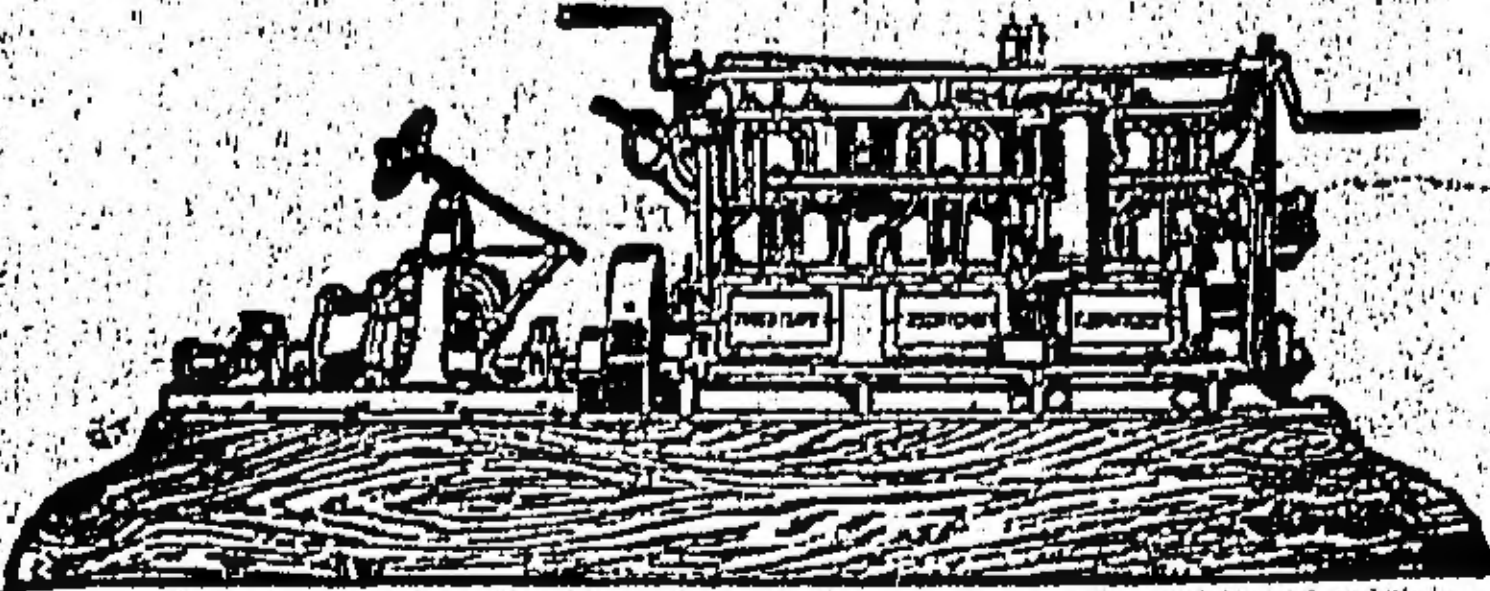
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London via Usual Ports of Call	Aroadia	P. & O.	16, Jan.
L'don, S'pore, via Pang, O'bo, &c.	Nankin	P. & O.	20, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Canada M.	O. S. K.	6, Jan.
South America Line	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Via B.C. & S'tle via S'hai &c.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	19, Jan.
Via B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	29, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Moji & Kobe	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	7, Jan.
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	8, Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhus	B. & S.	12, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	15, Jan.
S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	19, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Magellan	M. M.	21, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Kathlawar	B. L.	29, Jan.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tijlwoong	J. O. J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijlwoong	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijlwoong	J. O. J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tijlwoong	J. O. J. L.	F. half J.
Shanghai	Tijlwoong	J. O. J. L.	F. half F.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

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Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA arrived at San Francisco on December 29, 1914.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA sailed from Yokohama Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1914, via Manila, for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. CORDILLER of the Messageries Maritimes Line, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on January 11, 1915.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. ORISSA sailed from Calcutta on 23rd ult. and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Canada Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, H. Nambu, 26th Dec.—Tacoma Wash, 24th Nov. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Kiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,757, H. Nambu, 28th Dec.—Moji, 22nd Dec. Coal—T. K. K.	
Kueichow, British s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 29th Dec.—Haiphong, 25th Dec. Rice—B. & S.	
Challenger, Br. s.s. 3,346, J. E. Galt, 23th Dec.—Manila, Gen.—D. & Co.	
Kwongang, Br. s.s. 1,475, Richard, 29th Dec.—Swatow, 23th Dec. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Kumohow, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. Martin, 29th Dec.—S'pore, 24th Dec. Rice & Gen.—Chinese.	
Unesa, Br. s.s. 1,396, P. Stewart, 25th Dec.—San Francisco, 22nd Nov. Gen.—S. O. Co.	
Calchas, Br. s.s. 4,378, R. T. Jones, 23th Dec.—Victoria B. C. 29th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.	
Rangoon Maru, 3,316, W. Nomura, 29th Dec.—Moji, 23rd Dec. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,400, H. S. Walker, 30th Dec.—Singapore, 23rd Dec. General—J. M. & Co.	
Kumakata Maru, Jap. s.s. 843, N. Takada, 30th Dec.—Shanghai, 27th Dec. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Hakata Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,870, Kawasaki, 30th Dec.—Singapore, 24th Dec. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Ningpo, Br. s.s. 1,328, W. Freer, 30th Dec.—Shanghai, 26th Dec. Gen.—B. & S.	
Bullucia, Br. s.s. 2,955, Kiddle, 30th Dec.—Vladivostok, 24th Dec. Gen.—D. & Co.	
Toyora, Jap. s.s. 1,616, K. Shimizu, 30th Dec.—Wakamatsu, 25th Dec. Coal—M. B. G. K.	
Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,644, R. A. Matthews, 30th Dec.—Sandakan, 24th Dec. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Albiana, Br. s.s. 2,500, W. Dunbar, 1st Inst.—Chingwang, 25th ult. Coal—D. & Co.	
Tjikembang, Dut. s.s. 8,070, W. v. Wyd Juraente, 1st inst.—Java, 23rd ult. Gen.—J. O. J. L.	
Kirin Maru, Jap. 2,350, B. Tada, 1st inst. Moji, 27th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Hainanhang Chinese s.s. 423, D. D. Ross, 2nd inst.—Tientsin, 29th ult. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.	
Hongkong, Fr. s.s. A. Marguerite, 2nd inst.—Haiphong, 31st ult. Gen.—A. R. Marty.	
Tamba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,802, S. Nagasue, 3rd inst.—Shanghai, 31st ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Miyu Maru, Jap. s.s. 930, H. Tachibana, 4th inst.—Dairen, 28th ult. Bean—O. S. K.	
Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,311, Rees Lewis, 3rd inst.—Hohow, 2nd inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Esang, Br. s.s. 1,127, Baker, 4th inst.—Tientsin, 29th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Anping, Chinese s.s. 1,156, Paramore, 4th inst.—Shanghai, 1st inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.	
Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,310, Benson, 4th inst.—Shanghai, 1st inst. Gen.—B. & S.	

NOTICE.

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

Agents.

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The Steamship

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Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

General Agents.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	AREA
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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	110	50	10	10	110
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120	50	10	10	120
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	130	50	10	10	130
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	140	50	10	10	140
TAI-KO-KU					
Compassion Dock	150	50	10	10	150
ABERDEEN					
Harbour Dock	160	50	10	10	160
Laurel Dock	170	50	10	10	170

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1915.

OUR WAR LETTER.

INTERESTING COMMENTS ON THE CRISIS.

(From our Special Correspondent)

London, Nov. 27.

Still Smiling

The racket of this war has been going on now for 115 days. At a safe round estimate it has cost the players in mere out-of-pocket expenses and not reckoning the vast incidental economic losses, over £800,000,000 to date. And it is quite certain that the united casualties number well over three million men. Little wonder that a famous English judge emphatically asserted the other day that it would be monstrous to go on hanging sordid murderers at the Old Bailey if the real authors of the most stupendous crime in human history were not sooner or later to swing in hemp. Of the sufferings of Belgium and France, not to mention Poland, we in this country, however honestly we may try, can have no conception whatever. It cuts one to the heart to see the pitiable straits to which some of the once prosperous refugees are now reduced. For this reason it is just as well that Britishers at home and overseas should not overdo the noble, chivalrous sportsman attitude in this war. By this one does not mean that our fighting men in the field should forget their race and tradition and play the blackguard Hun, but that civilian non-combatants at home should refrain from even appearing to look on the tragedy of Europe as a sporting event to be impartially applauded like a football match.

The French were a little puzzled and perhaps a little annoyed by all the fuss that was made about the Emden and her gallant skipper. The sporting point of view of the Britisher, necessarily emphasised in this war when a German actually plays the game, is not easily appreciated by Frenchmen and Belgians whose homes have been outraged and ruthlessly destroyed. The most damnable thing the Germans have done yet and surely one of the blackest episodes in human annals, was the torpedoing in the Channel of a ship crowded with wretched refugees fleeing to England from their stricken land. There is no longer any doubt about this. At the first our people refused to believe it. Such a thing seemed too utterly utter. The idea that the Germans, after devastating a little neutral state in violation of their bond, should deliberately sink the vessel in which some thousands of the poor wretches whose homes they had destroyed were escaping, in the hope of finding sanctuary, was too utterly abominable. But a fragment of the German torpedo that blew up the ship has been found embedded in the side of one of her boats, and the photograph is now being officially circulated. It ought to be enshrined in the main street of Berlin after the war as an eternal memorial to German chivalry and "kultur."

The Allies in the East and West have at this moment every solid reason for keeping their hearts up and smiling grimly. The Germans reckoned that the war would have been nearly over by this time. France was to have been crushed and Russia beaten to her knees. The present position is that the Germans in the West are severely besieged in Belgium, and merely waste lives

hopelessly against impregnable lines, while in the East the Russians seemed to be pulverising them in fine style.

Modern Warfare

Our greatest soldiers admit that the tendencies exhibited by this first real test of modern warfare have taken them quite by surprise. A distinguished soldier who has just returned from France, where he had exceptional opportunities for inspecting the battlefield, asserts that war has become stupid. No longer are Napoleon's battles possible. When these huge modern armies meet they inevitably stretch out in opposing lines of trenches and the fighting develops into incessant scrapping at intervals along the line. It is a wicked and deadly business, but it is not spectacular. The pomp and circumstance of glory of war has gone for ever. Men murder each other hideously in back alleys and mud swamps, and the net result of all our marvellous scientific mechanism is to cause war to revert to conditions as primitive as the prehistoric butcheries at the dawn of shock tactics with a hatchet. In many places the opposing trenches are not more than thirty yards apart. And these are the safest positions of all, or at any rate the positions most envied by our own fighting men and their French allies. Our men cheerfully take their chance of bayonet work at close quarters, and revel in the safe immunity from the dreaded sharpshoot. When the trenches are so close together as this, the Artillery is necessarily out of action.

Strange Scenes

Some amazing situations have developed from this constant proximity of ferocious foes. These are not soldiers' tales but incidents officially vouched for. In the Argonne, where the French are teaching the Germans something about fighting in woods that the survivors will be unable to forget even in their dreams, the men of the opposing armies meet to draw water at the same streams. There is little intercourse, and mostly only scowls are exchanged, but sometimes the soldiers chaff each other and exchange some rather grim badinage. Occasionally this leads to a scrimmage with fists, and the officers in charge have to separate furious knots of scowling and grey trousers. The truce is purely tacit, but is generally observed. There was a case near Ypres where our own men and the Germans came to a similar arrangement. Tommy Atkins wanted hot water for his tea and the Germans for their coffee. The only places where this could be procured by the troops in the neighbouring trenches were half ruined houses lying just behind each position. It gradually came to be a recognised thing that when some of our men or some of the Germans left the trenches with their kettles to boil water at their respective rendezvous nobody fired on them. This went on for weeks but then some German shot one of our Tommies through the shoulder. This gross breach of the etiquette of the trenches was fiercely resented and the only result has been that our Tommies have had to go without their tea and the Germans without their coffee. It is a regular thing, where our

men and the Germans are entrenched within a few miles of each other, for the desperate bayonet attacks and rifle fusillades to be varied by smoking concerts, to which the performers contribute in turn from their respective trenches, by sporting rifle matches, each side in turn holding up some target and impartially cheering the successful marksmen, and by other diversions of the ennuui of fighting. Sometimes our men actually throw packets of tobacco to the Germans and the latter reply with chocolate and other delicacies. This amazing situation shows the moral power of the military machine. The men are friendly enough between whiles, but when the order goes forth, drive home with the bayonet and the bullet, as furiously as ever.

The German Slump

I had a conversation this week with an Englishman of high position who has recently returned from Germany and who had an opportunity of seeing the Kaiser. He states that the Emperor has aged perceptibly and that he gave him the strong impression of one who was endeavouring to put a cheerful face on black adversity. The members of his personal staff, I was assured, make no concealment that they realise that Germany has played her cards wrong and that the game is as good as lost. Their desperate hope now is to establish in the east, as in the west, a military situation of entrenched stalemate, and to hang on by their teeth until possibly the economic exhaustion and the drain of war produces an atmosphere favourable to a "draw." But herein Berlin again grievously misinterprets the spirit of the adversaries he has provoked. Europe is not going to revert to the old bad days of armed terrorism. It may be as impossible to banish war as it seems to be to eradicate the fighting spirit, but the stupendous sacrifices of the present Armageddon must ensure at least another century of peace and rest for the bruised nations. The position of stalemate can be maintained by the Germans only so long as their forces in the east and the west are approximately equal to those of the Allies.

The Warriors' Resources

In the east the Russians have already demonstrated very clearly that they are in a position to force decisive results. Unless all the reports of the present fighting in the region are grossly inaccurate, the Germans have suffered severe disaster and a Russian invasion over the frontier will swiftly ensue. In the west huge fresh armies are swiftly preparing to take the field. The Russians can muster eight million fighting men without resorting to any of the desperate courses the German recruiting has already been driven to. The French and British between them will eventually have between five and six million men in the field. Germany cannot possibly call out more than eight million men, of whom already at least a million and a half are gone, never to fight again in this war. Consequently it is obvious that the necessity of dividing her forces will place Germany in a conclusive inferiority in both theatres of war before many months have passed. It is the firm belief that Germany will make almost any sacrifices for peace once the war invades her prosperous industrial territory on the east and west, and competent judges are willing to wager freely that the war will be over before the stricken woodlands are mellowing again to their autumn tints.

Will the Japanese Come?

There has been a good deal of talk about the possibility of the Japanese taking a hand in the European campaign. The French are very keen on the idea and I hear that the Japanese are quite eager to come. This possibility

AGAIN ADJOURNED.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Ng Ching-po sued H. Ruttonjee and Son for \$1,237.68, being the balance due to the plaintiff under an agreement dated March 25, 1913, made between defendant and plaintiff, and for monies paid by and for and at the request of the defendant. The plaintiff waived the sum of \$237.68 to bring the case within Summary Jurisdiction.

Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. L. D'Almada appeared for the defendants.

Mr. D'Almada explained that Mr. Heywood had the case in hand and he was ill this morning and could not attend. He had only received the telephone message to this effect at ten o'clock, and he could not acquaint the Court earlier. He asked for the case to stand over, as he had practically no knowledge of it.

His Lordship fixed the hearing for Saturday.

Mr. Davidson applied for costs consequent on the adjournment, but the request was refused.

Flower of Kaiser's Army Slaughtered.

Telegraphing from the North of France to the Daily News, Mr. A. W. Lynch says:—For some days the German offensive has been violent beyond anything previously experienced. Practically all that was left of the flower of the Kaiser's army has been slaughtered in a ruthless attempt to break the Allied lines. In its main objective the attack has failed, but the losses on both sides are enormous. We are holding on to Ypres. The Kaiser ordered his famous Prussian Guard to take it—and the Prussian Guard, as a fighting unit, is no more. Nine hundred of these magnificent picked men were left dead upon the field. We have taken 150 of them prisoners. Yesterday, and again to-day, our hospital trains have been taking the wounded warriors down to the coast.

Naval Activity.

Things have not been so quiet in the North Sea as might be supposed by those who go by the newspapers. Our Navy has made a rich haul of German submarines. The bombardment of Zeebrugge destroyed at least six German submarines of the latest pattern that were to have been fitted together for use against our Channel lines of communication. But apart from this nice little coup, in itself an eloquent commentary on the official German legend about our Fleet cowering in its port, a number of the enemy's submarines have been destroyed in action. There is good reason to believe that Germany possessed about fifty of these craft built or building at the beginning of the war. She has lost at least a dozen, and probably a score of them. There is a very pretty story about the failure of the German raid on Yarmouth. They intended to bombard the place, and were beautifully informed by their spies about nearly everything. But they were too clever. A simple artifice that must not be made public yet, completely deceived them as to their range, and they were too much rattled by the fear of bombing British battleships to work it out for themselves. The result was that they severely bombarded the seaford about a mile out beyond low water!

ONE EXPLANATION.

Can't be Possible, Says the Magistrate.

At the Police Court:—Mr. Hazeland:—He can't have a grandson; he is only twenty. Witness (a woman):—No, a nephew, a child, or the son of his elder brother.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The results of the first round in the competition for Mrs. Astor's Cup, fired over the Tai Hang range, are as follow:—

	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	Total
F. Wright	23	27	30	13	98					
E. Windebank	24	24	21	27	96					
J. Tooker, jun.	29	31	23	8	91					
L. G. Williams	22	23	15	30	90					
F. McCarthy	25	23	20	20	88					
F. Goodman	26	28	23	10	87					
F. Williams	26	30	21	10	87					
T. Hennessy	16	22	17	29	84					
F. Elmonds	24	26	13	20	83					
G. James	24	22	21	13	80					
G. Luke	23	10	17	30	80					
V. Stannard	16	23	20	18	77					
H. C. Hennessy	17	11	13	30	76					
W. Drew	23	29	14	4	75					
F. Lockhart	22	21	15	14	72					
E. Wood	8	20	10	30	68					

The scratch competitors will compete in the second eliminating shoot.

NO DEFENCE.

Lawyer who Had to Plead Guilty.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese partner in a firm was charged with embezzling the sum of \$98.08.

Mr. C. F. Mason, of Messrs. D'Almada and Mason, appeared for the complainant and Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared for the defendant.

On hearing the evidence read over, Mr. Faithfull said under the circumstances he saw it was absolutely futile for any defence to be put forward in the case. He would advise his client to plead guilty. On the evidence there could be no defence.

Mr. Mason:—Do you generally base your defence on the evidence or on the facts?—(Laughter.)

Mr. Faithfull said the man had unfortunately yielded to temptation. He had a wife and a concubine and he gave himself up from Canton when he knew there was a warrant out against him. He asked for him to be dealt with summarily.

Mr. Mason said that originally his friends had offered to repay the money on the understanding that the charge would be withdrawn, but his Worship would not grant leave to have the charge withdrawn. No money had been paid over.

The case was then remanded for magisterial consideration.

FAIRY BALLET TO BE REPEATED.

By special request, and owing to the great success of "Snow-white," it has been decided to give another evening performance on Saturday, 9th inst., at 9.15 p.m.

The proceeds of this performance, for which booking has already commenced at Moutrie's, are again to be devoted to the relief of Belgian Refugees.

The matinee commences at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) and children will be admitted at half price. Special terms can be arranged for large parties.

Prince of Wales' Fund.

We have received from Mr. S. Edwards, 19, Caine Road, the sum of \$185 collected by him on behalf of the Prince of Wales' Fund. We have handed over this amount to the Hon. Treasurer, who will acknowledge this, with other subscriptions, in the next list.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY.

Wanted to Buy a Woman for \$300

Before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this afternoon, six men were charged with armed robbery at 5, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared on behalf of three of the defendants, and Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented two of the prisoners. Inspector Gerrard conducted the case for the prosecution.

According to the prosecution, the prisoners, early one evening, rushed into the house. The manager of the establishment was away, and the accountant was bidding goodbye to a friend. The men gagged the accountant and his friend and two foks, two escaping the gagging. They were all bound and the prisoners got away with money and clothing to the extent of about \$110.

Mr. Goldring suggested that the foks had gambled the money of their master and had brought the charge in order to save themselves.

A woman said that after the robbery she saw the sixth defendant with a large sum of money and a number of bangles. The sixth defendant had several rolls of coin and paid her \$40 in subsidiary coin. She did not know how much he had left. He had a roll of notes but she did not think they represented \$300. That was the amount he had promised to buy her for.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

BRITISH CONSUL'S DEATH.

Mr. B. Twyman Dies at Wuhu.

We (N. China Daily News) regret to record the death of Mr. Bertie Twyman, E. M. Consul at Wuhu, who passed away on Dec. 28, in the hospital at Wuhu. Following a severe attack of typhoid fever, pneumonia set in and was the immediate cause of his death. The news of his death and burial—which took place on Sunday—was received in Shanghai with feelings of profound regret, especially by his late colleagues at the British Consulate amongst whom he was very greatly esteemed, and the utmost sympathy will go from many here to Mrs. Twyman and the two children.

The deceased, who was forty-two years of age, was appointed Student Interpreter in China in September, 1895, and three years later took the position of Acting Consul at Chinkiang. In the following year he was promoted to be a second class assistant, and in 1901 he went to Canton as Vice-Consul. In 1902 he was promoted to be a first class assistant, and during that and the following year fulfilled the duties of Acting Consul at Swatow. In 1904, Mr. Twyman came to Shanghai and for two years did excellent service as Assessor in the Mixed Court, his ability and unfailing courtesy earning for him the esteem and appreciation of all his colleagues.

In 1908 and 1907 he held the position of Acting Vice-Consul at Shanghai, and during his period of residence here he made innumerable friends. In the latter part of 1907, he took the post of Acting Consul at Kiungchow and Pakhoi, and in September of the following year he was promoted to be one of H. M. Vice-Consuls in China, proceeding to Chengtu as Acting Consul-General and remaining in that position until February, 1909. Later he was promoted to be Consul for the Circular District of Kiungchow and Pakhoi, and during the last two or three years he was in charge at Chinkiang and latterly at Wuhu.

WAR ITEMS.

Anxiety in Vienna.

A Press Association War Special message from Venice states that news of the action of the military authorities at Orsova in forbidding any further return of refugees has created a most unfavourable impression in Vienna, where it is taken to indicate the apprehension of the Russian advance. Despite threats of the police and severe sentences imposed by the courts upon persons disseminating pessimistic war news, most alarming reports continue to circulate throughout the city. The police are now employing an army of private spies, and in consequence hundreds of persons are being arrested, chiefly on account of unguarded talk in cafes and restaurants, where they are accused of spreading false news or of expressing friendly feelings towards the enemy. The military authorities are rushing the work of fortifications along the Istrian coast. No single point of any importance between Poland and Trieste is left unprotected, and extensive entrenchments are also being carried inland.

Kaiser Fires First Shot from Big Guns.

Paris, Nov. 15.—The Kaiser's constant movement from one point to another on the front is now accounted for by the German tradition that the chief war lord shall fire the first shot from each of the new heavy guns. Whenever a new 17-inch howitzer is mounted the Kaiser proceeds to the spot and, at the first shell at the enemy by touching a button from a position well in the rear.

Germany's Alternative.

It may be the intention of Germany to postpone the decisive event of a general engagement for a certain time; it can hardly be her intention to avoid altogether, says the London Morning Post. For if Germany were victorious on land, the war at sea would continue for just as long as the British Fleet remained unconquered. It would profit Germany but little to gain victories on land which would not enable her to open her ports, to receive supplies of food and raw material, and to reconstitute her mercantile marine. This is the supreme office of a powerful maritime nation: that it can isolate the enemy by shutting the seas. And assuming the alternative, that Germany was beaten on land, she might still hope to win the command of the sea by a fortunate stroke, in challenging a Fleet action. To decline action would be to court a humiliation which no great nation would contemplate. It follows that sooner or later the German Fleet will put to sea. Meanwhile, the wearing-down process by means of mine and of submarine will continue to be attempted; and the results must be accepted with composure. And in the meantime every means whereby the war may be brought to a conclusion must be employed.

Ceylon Men as London S.C's.

Several Ceylon men are now performing special constable duties in the City of London and also in the West End, where some are employed in patrolling the precincts of Buckingham Palace.

Tribute to British Valour.

One of the wounded, a captain of the Prussian Guard, was amazed at the valour of the British troops. He was full of admiration of the coolness and the accuracy of aim, and the tenacity with which the British positions were held. To-day, writes a Pall Mall correspondent, I met a French captain fresh from the scenes of carnage. He took off his hat first to the British at Ypres and then to the brave Prussian Guardsmen who perished without flinching. The march to death of these Guards has made a deep and abiding impression. And our own Guardsmen have again covered themselves with glory.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY,
the 6th January, 1915, commencing at 11.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
100 Pieces Superior Woollen Suit Lengths
also
A Selection of Sundry Sports Goods, etc.
On view from Tuesday the 5th January, 1915.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

NOTICES

GARDEN FETE

organized by the
STUDENTS' UNION
will be held
in the Grounds of the University
on
SATURDAY, January 30th
from 3-7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the
PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Admission: 50 cts.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1888.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street West of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvement in Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examinations. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokyo.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central
(Corner of Flower Street).
Telephone 62.

CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship
"MERIONETHSHIRE,"
From PORTLAND, SEATTLE
and VANCOUVER.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 9 a.m. on 30th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining in Godown undelivered on 6th Jan. at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left in Godown and examination of same will be held on 6th Jan. at 9.30 a.m. All Claims must be presented on or before 10th January, 1915 otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show upper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
(Open Till Midnight)

ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENTS AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

An Afternoon with the Fairies

ON

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6TH AT 4.30 P.M.

in aid of

THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,
Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore
R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.

A BALLET

ENTITLED

"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"

IN 3 PARTS & 4 TABLEUX.

Booking at Moutries
PRICES AS USUAL.

Children Half Price.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Admitted at Half Price.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 5th January,

and for a few nights only.

The Great Dramatic Picture

in 4 parts

"FASCINATION"

and a very Amusing Comedy

in 2 parts

"THE MOCKING ACTRESS."

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 2nd January.

the great powerful and magnificent coloured drama:

"THE DUNGEON OF DESPAIR"

in 4 parts—Length 7,000 Feet.

"A MOTOR POLO MATCH"

a most exciting picture.

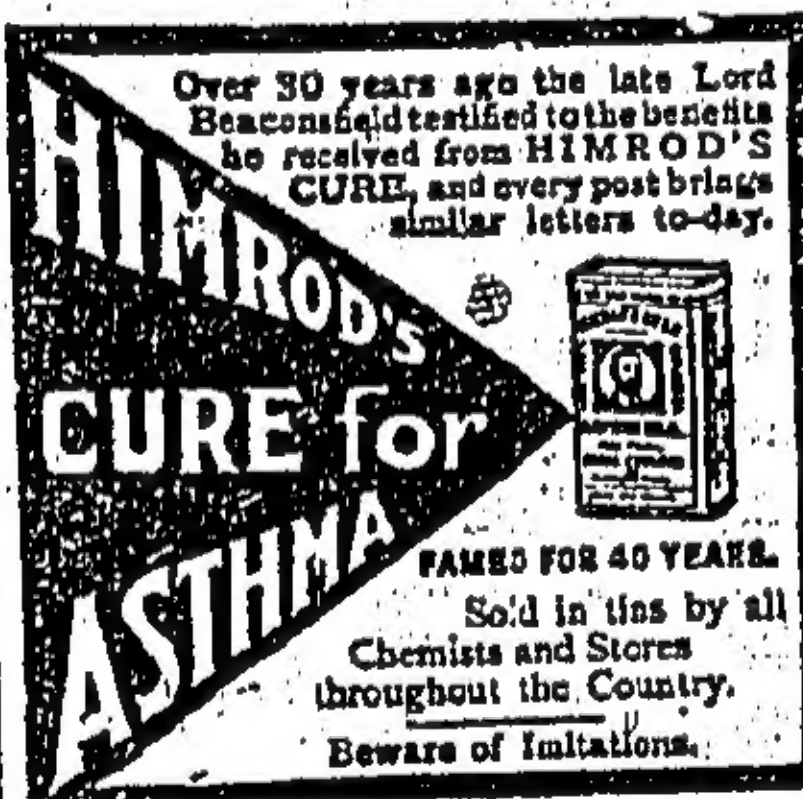
ORGAN RECITAL

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11TH

AT

5.30 P.M.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

(Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well-known collector, Mr. Lah Yea Kee).

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday & Saturday the 8th & 9th January, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Torkwang Periods, comprising:

5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls and Figurines, etc., etc.

Sang-de-boeuf vases, White "Goddess of Mercy" (Ming).

Large bronze vases, Sung.

Fine Crystal Vases & Snuff Bottles.

Porcelain & Agate Snuff Bottles.

Green & Red Jade Ornaments.

Old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decorations & Blackwood screens with blue & white & 5-coloured Kanghi & Kienlung porcelain plaques, pottery & porcelain pictures inlaid in wood, etc., etc.

A few pieces of Soochow Red Wood.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast,—Shin	"	21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	16
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	30
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	13
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	28
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	"	28
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle	"	27
Pigs' Chitlings,—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set	14
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb.	14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	16
" Head,—Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each	12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb.	30
" Pork, Chop,—Chu Fai Kwat	"	26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	8
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	"	12
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb.	27
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	27
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	27
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks,—Ap	"	24
Doves,—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese,—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each	23
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kang	lb.	65
" Hen, " " Noh	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	"	15
Codfish,—Mun Yu	"	16
Crabs,—Hai	"	24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	"	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish,—Trit To Sha	"	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa,—Shak Pan	"	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings,—Tao Pak	"	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus,—Wong Ka Yu	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters,—Long Ha	"	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch,—Tau Lo	"	24
Pike,—Fa Pan Fung	"	15
Plaice,—Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	40
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	"	12
Rock Fish,—Shak Kiu Kung	"	18
Roach,—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon,—Ma Yu	"	35
Shark,—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate,—Po Yu	"	20
Shrimps,—Ha	"	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot,—Oho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chefoo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	"	18
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	18
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	"	3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lai	"	18

肉食

Carambola,—Yeung To	each	10
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes,—Fo Tai Tse	lb.	30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mang	"	6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mang	"	12
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	"	80
" Fresh	"	80
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	lb	10
" Sweet	"	10
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	"	10
" (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tse	"	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each	10
" 2nd "—Chung-tang Po Lo	"	10
Plantain,—Tai Ohu	lb	3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	15
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	"	15
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb	15
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	15

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Oh	lb	1
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau	"	1
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	"	1
" Sprout,—Ah Ohoi	"	8
" Long,—Tau Kok	"	8
Beet Root,—Hung Ohoi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash,—Ka Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
" Red,—Hung Ke	"	6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsai	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	"	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsai	"	12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Ohu	"	30
" Red,—Hung Ka Ohu	"	18
" Green,—Ching Lap Ohu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Ohu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	"	8
" old,—Lo Keung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsai	"	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	8
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lan Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	"	36
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Okra,—Kai	lb	12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green,—Shang Ohong	"	6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Parley,—Kun Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	"	1
Potatoes, Sweet,—Pan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	"	3
" Japan,—Yat Pan Shu Tsai	"	3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	8
" Foochow,—Fook-chow Shu Tsai	"	8
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	12
Sage,—Tse So	"	8
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	"	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsai	"	5
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	"	8
Taro,—Wu Tau	"	8
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	"	5
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	"	4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	"	4
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsai	"	15
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams,—Ta Shu	"	6
English,—Yeung Kan Choi	"	1

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

- 1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
- 1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
- 1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
- 1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
- 1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
- 1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
- July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.
- July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.
- July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.
- Since Fighting Began.
- July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
- July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
- July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.
- July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
- August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evacuation of Austrian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shot fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Preetken; no casualties.
- August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.
- August 3.—Severe fighting on River Rhine between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.
- August 4.—Earl Kitchener

sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg, owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Has and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey.

August 16.—Japan seal ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan; with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians recapture Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne; and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailuo. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberishohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Ozerovitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven farther back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oresay, and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Oscar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated; losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive.

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomania and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Trepas to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Bidger sinks German submarine

off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Ninoy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilia, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nienport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have

penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of \$200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is reported to be a Turkish story from a British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Durdanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Korok strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jable Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord

Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engaged ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffi River, German Ea Africa, sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

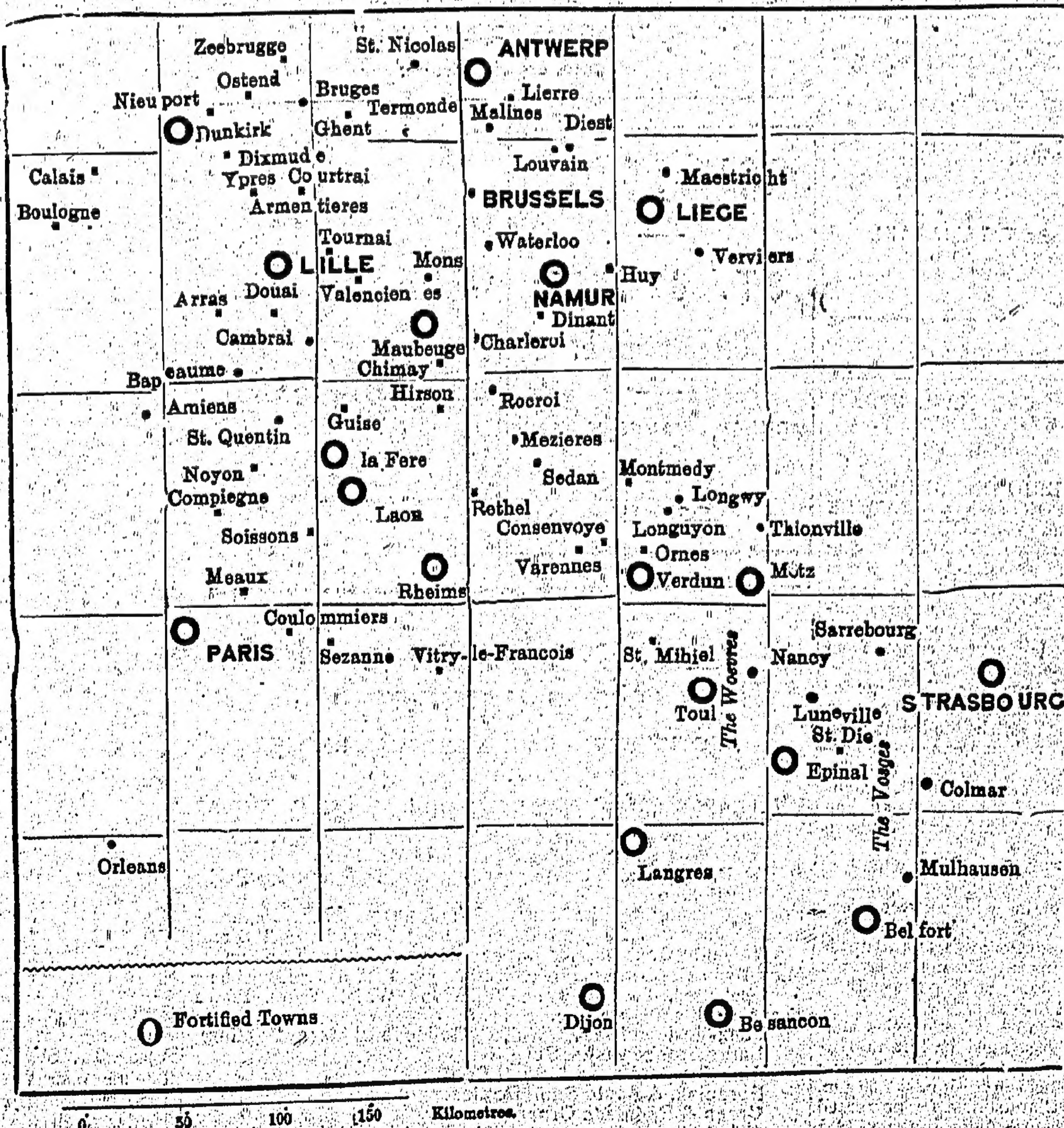
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 13)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies have begun a general offensive and have made exceedingly good progress all along the line.

